



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE & LEVEL OF ASPIRATION BETWEEN TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The Present Research was a survey work. An attempt was taken by the Investigator to study the Vocational Preference and Level of Aspiration between Tribal & Non-Tribal College students. 830 +2 1st year students of 08 (eight) Colleges in the District of Mayurbhanj, Odisha were purposively selected as the sample of the study. Occupational Aspiration Scale and Educational Aspiration Scale were used for the collection of data. "t" test was used for the purpose of analysis of data. The findings reveals that the non-Tribal students have higher Vocational preference than the Tribal students, the Non-Tribal students have higher level of Educational Aspiration than the Tribal students and the Boys have higher Vocational preference than the Girls.

KEYWORDS: Vocational Preference, Level of Aspiration, Tribal & Non-Tribal, Boys & Girls, Science & Technology, Socio-Economic.

INTRODUCTION:

The Present world is the world of Science and technology. Man has given his footprint on the surface of the moon. He has conquered time and space. Achievement, discovery and invention are most of the fantastic and wonderful characteristics of the present 21st Century. Science has revolutionised our life in the field of energy, agriculture, entertainment, medicine, computer application, communication, transportation and other areas. It has made our life convenient and luxurious. In spite of number of achievements human beings are facing number of critical problems like unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, disunity and value conflict which affect total national development and social reconstruction. Some great thinkers in the world view that due to the lack of proper development of cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities of human beings we are unable to progress ahead in social, economical, political and cultural aspects of the country. According to Albert "Man is the measure of all things and he is the key to all types of development". So, it is true that only competent and skillful individuals can help in the radical reconstruction of the society in different aspects. One individual cannot achieve all qualities and competencies. Intelligence, creativity, attitude, interest, motives values, aspiration and other traits differ from one individual to another individual. One individual shows his excellence in one area, where as another individual in another area. But it needs proper competency, attitude, interest and devotion for making the work effective, significant and successful.

The constitution of India has made provisions for education under a number of Articles and clauses. The national aspiration is given in the Preamble of the Constitution as, "We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure all its citizens Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity". The constitutional commitment of democracy, socialism, secularism, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity aims at minimization of social inequalities, economic disparities and political privileges. Education is a means to achieve these higher ideals.

Article 15: States that, "The State shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds only of sex". Further, it says that "For full development of our human resources improvement of homes and for moulding the character of children during the most impressionable years of their infancy, the education of girls is of greater importance than that of boys"

Article 46: It relates to educational and economic interest of SC, ST and other weaker sections. It reads, "The state shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the SC and the ST and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Considering the constitutional fundamental Rights and Principles, our Central Govt. and State Govt. are taking number of suitable measures and programmes of the education for the well being of the deprived and backward class people like, SC, ST, Women and other categories. Developmental works at rural areas are also continuing rapidly by the Govt. Necessary vocational and educational guidance are also providing to the students of Secondary, Higher Secondary and University level by the Govt. and Private bodies. Well advanced and constructive programmes for the SC, ST, Women at rural and tribal areas are implementing for their socio-economic and cultural development and it is expected that these well implemented programmes must developed the cognitive, affective and psychomotor qualities of tribal, women and rural students to the great extent.

For the present problem, the investigator wants to study the vocational preference and level of educational aspiration between Tribal & Non Tribal College Students.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY:

According to Maslow (1945), "A man is not only a bundle of remorses and repressions but also a collection of dreams and hopes for the future. He always strives to grow, to improve and to become more capable". Every individual has his own needs which may be Psychological or Biological. For the satisfaction of these needs, a person dreams, thinks, plans, and aspires more and more. The thought of vocation and aspirations are different from individual to individual and are subject to modification.

The young man at the threshold of life asks himself, "what shall I do in life"? In order to answer the question, "what shall I do in life"? The young man has to consider and answer himself another question, "what am I best fitted for"? Many of the young men go through life without making a success of it, because they do not select vocation which are fit for them. As a result, they go on struggling in life without achieving their goals. They become mal-adjusted and feel unhappiness. For this reason, a young man should find out a right vocation or occupation for himself in which he is fitted by nature, inclination and accomplishments and then to adopt that as his occupation in life. Vocational aspiration of students is an important factor in the career development and life style of students. Vocational aspiration of students becomes more and more realistic as the students grow in age. Besides, different psychological factors such as intelligence, aptitude, need, achievement, etc. different sociological factors and educational background also play an important role in vocational aspiration of adolescents.

The educational aspiration implies expectations, goals, claims and achievement of students in a given task. The students also differ from one another in this aspect.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The Present study was taken up with the following objectives.

1. To study the Vocational Preference of Tribal and Non-Tribal College students.
2. To study the Level of Aspiration of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students.
3. To study the Vocational Preference of Boys and Girls
4. To study the Level of Aspiration of Boys and Girls .

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students.
2. There is no significant difference in the Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students.
3. There is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boys and Girls .

4. There is no significant difference in the Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

A Sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. It is a collection, consisting of a part, or subject of the objects or individuals of population which is selected for the purpose of representing the population. By observing the characteristics of the sample one can make certain inference about the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn.

For the present study, Purposive sampling method was used for the collection of data. The sample of the study consisted of 830, +21st year students belonging to eight colleges from the district of Mayurbhanj, Odisha. Among 08(eight) colleges, 04(four) colleges were selected from the Rural areas and other four colleges were selected from the Urban areas. Out of the 830 students 291 students of 8(eight) colleges belong to Tribal Group and 539 students belongs to Non-Tribal Group. Likewise out of the total sample 515 students belongs to boys & 315 students belongs to girls.

TOOLS:

In order to obtain the desired data for the present study, the Occupational Aspiration Scale (O.A.S.) developed by Dr. J. S. Grewal & Educational Aspiration Scale (E.A.S.) developed by Dr. S. K. Sexena was used.

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

1. STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The first objective is, "to study the Vocational Preferences of Tribal and Non-Tribal College Students". The hypothesis states that, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal College Students". Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analyzed with the help of 't' test. The results are given in the following table no. 1

Table No. 1: 't' test on Mean Vocational Preference Scale of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	't' value	Result
Tribal	47.75	5.71	291	5.76	Significant at 0.01 level. df=828
Non-Tribal	51.07	10.89	539		

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 291 + 539 - 2 = 828$$

From the above Table-1 it is found that the 't' value is 5.76 is significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students differ significantly from each other. So, the result is significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students," is rejected. Further it may be stated that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal students are 47.75 and 51.07 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Non-Tribal students is more higher than the Tribal students.

2. STUDY OF LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The second objective is "to study the Level of Aspiration of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students". The hypothesis states that, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students". Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of 't' test. The results are given in the following table no. 2

Table No. 2: 't' test on Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	't' Value	Result
Tribal	45.97	6.03	291	9.16	Significant at 0.01 level. df=828
Non Tribal	50.6	8.38	539		

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 291 + 539 - 2 = 828$$

From the above Table-2 it is seen that the 't' value is 9.16 is significant at 0.01 level with df equal to 828. It implies that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal students differ significantly from each other. So the result is found significant. Thus the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference in the Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal college students" is rejected. Further it reveals that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Tribal and Non-Tribal students are 45.97 and 50.6 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Non-Tribal students is more higher than Tribal (SC & ST) students.

3. STUDY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The third objective of this study is "to study the Vocational Preference of Boys and Girls". The hypothesis states that, "there is no significant difference in the

Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boys and Girls". Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of 't' test. The results are given in the following table no.3

Table No. 3: 't' test on Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boys and Girls.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	't' Value	Result
Boys	49.45	8.22	515	5.41	Significant at 0.01 level. df=828
Girls	46.35	7.86	315		

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 515 + 315 - 2 = 828$$

From the Table-3 it is observed that the 't' value 5.41 is significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that the Mean of Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boy and Girls differ significantly from each other. So, the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boys and Girls" is rejected. Further it reveals that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale scores of Boys and Girls are 49.45 and 46.35 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Vocational Preference Scale score of Boys is more than the Girls.

4. STUDY OF LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The fourth objective of this investigation is "to study the Level of Aspiration of Boys and Girls". The hypothesis states that, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls". Keeping this hypothesis in mind, the data were analysed with the help of 't' test. The results are given in the following table no. 4

Table No. 4: 't' test on Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	't' Value	Result
Boys	52.66	8.59	515	6.00	Significant at 0.01 level. df=828
Girls	49.20	7.71	315		

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 515 + 315 - 2 = 828$$

From the above table-4 it is seen that the 't' value 6.00 is significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls students differ significantly from each other. So, the null hypothesis, "there is no significant difference in the Mean Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls" is rejected. Further it reveals that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale scores of Boys and Girls are 52.66 and 49.20 respectively. It indicates that the Mean Educational Aspiration Scale score of the Boys is higher than the Girls.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

After careful analysis of the collected data and interpretation of results, the following findings were obtained.

1. The Non-Tribal students have higher Vocational preference than the Tribal Students.
2. The Non-Tribal Students have higher level of Educational aspiration than the Tribal Students.
3. The Boys have higher Vocational preference than Girls Students.
4. The Boys have higher level of Educational Aspiration than the Girl's students.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1. In this study the findings reveal that the Tribal students are less aware than the Non-Tribal students in Vocational choices. So the Govt. Aided and Private institutions should provide proper Vocational guidance to the students of Higher Secondary and Secondary stage.
2. The Level of Educational Aspiration of Tribal students is low in comparison to Non-Tribal students. So, Govt., Aided and Private Educational institutions should take necessity steps for orienting the students on educational guidance.

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